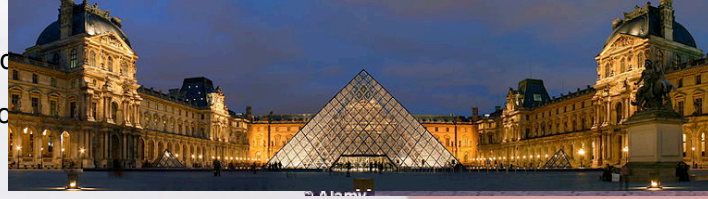
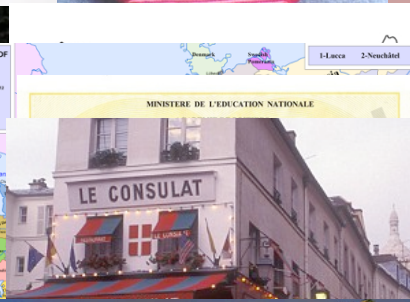


“A newborn government must dazzle and astonish” - Napoleon

- ✦ reorganization of the departments
- ✦ created Bank of France
- ✦ modernized roads and sewer systems
- ✦ changed education - setup lycees and created Baccalauréat
- ✦ appreciation of the arts - development of the Louvre
- ✦ reward talented
- ✦ Legion of Honor
- ✦ Louisiana sold



"Napoleon believed in government for the people, but not by the people." that is why Napoleon kept all the power for himself yet still believed in the ideals of the revolution. He wanted things to be better for the common French man.

He said “a newborn government must dazzle and astonish” and so he set out to organize and modernize France. He made many improvements. the first was to reorganize and centralize the departments or what we would think of as states.

He created the Bank of France

modernized the roads and sewer systems especially around Paris

Education was significantly changed in that 4 divisions of schooling was set-up with lycees being equivalent to our high school. All students finishing at the lycee were required to pass the Baccalaureat or final compulsory exam to graduate. This system still exists today.

Napoleon had a great appreciation for the arts and amassed a large collection. He supported and developed the massive art collection in the Louvre.

Napoleon rewarded hardwork and talent. He specifically created the Legion of Honor. It was not created as a military award but was created to recognize French citizens based on values and talents such as courage, civic ingenuity, and art. It could be awarded to anyone. Along with the medal and title, the receipiant received money for the rest of his life.

Napoleon also sold the lands known as the Lousiana Purchase to the United States. He received \$15 million dollars which he used to fund his building projects.



the most important things that Napoleon did that affected the whole world was his creation of a Civil Code. The purpose of the code was to reform the existing French laws to reflect the principles of the French Revolution. It created a single code of law for all of France and It had a set of clear laws applicable to all members of French Society.

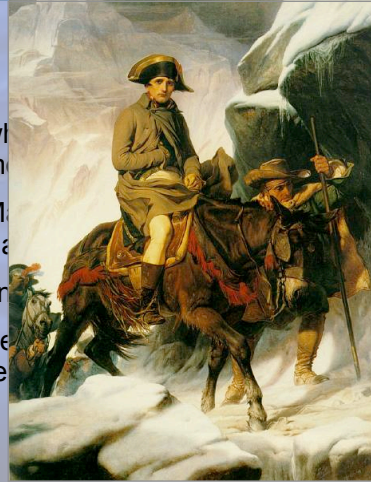
Some of the things in the Code stated that:

- All people were declared equal before the law. There were no longer any special privileges for Nobles, Churchmen or rich people
- Feudal rights were ended.
- Trial by Jury was guaranteed.
- Religious Freedom was guaranteed.
- Parents were given powers over their children, even to put them in jail for up to a month.
- wives were not allowed to sell or give away property.

The code secured the gains of the peasants and middle class during the French Revolution. However, took away all the gains made by the women during the Revolution. The code also cut down the Freedom of speech and press and allowed a secret police to be formed.

CLICK - The Code was also introduced into other parts of Europe conquered by Napoleon, like Italy, Spain and Germany. It also greatly influenced laws that were written in other countries like Haiti, Mexico and many countries in South America.

Back on the Warpath ... Again with Austria



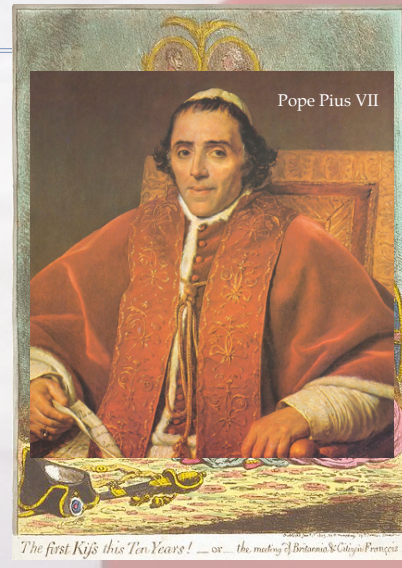
while Napoleon was busy in Egypt and in the coup d'état, Austria was able to push the French army out of its country. One of Napoleon's first battles after becoming Consul was to re-take Austria in 1800. Napoleon led his army across the Alps in order to create a sneak attack and surprise the Austrians. Because of the mountains and winter conditions, Austria was not expecting an attack from this angle. Austria was expecting the geographical defenses to hold. This attack is evidence Napoleon's tactics as well as of the faith and support that his Grand Armée gave him.

By 1801, Napoleon once again had Austria under his thumb and begging for a treaty. France had regained all their territories and more from his first campaign in Austria in 1797.

This painting is one good example where Napoleon romanticized his glory and exploits. In reality, [CLICK](#) - Napoleon crossed the Alps on a mule not a fiery white steed and his cloak was wrapped around him to keep him warm. Not dramatically draped over his shoulders. The crossing was surely a much more plodding affair as shown in the picture on the left due to the mountains and snow. SO it is really interesting that his picture on the horse is one of the iconic pictures of Napoleon because it shows his charismatic attitude.

A Year of Peace

- ✦ July 1801: Napoleon signs the Concordat with Pope Pius VII
- ✦ declared Catholicism to be the made majority religion
- ✦ March 1802: Napoleon signs Treaty of Amiens with England
- ✦ creates temporary peace with Great Britain



in July 1801: Napoleon agrees and signs the Concordat of 1801 with Pope Pius VII

This Concordat declared Catholicism to be the majority religion of France. It did not make Catholicism the state religion because France still allowed for the freedom of religion. The church was also given some of its status back

In March 1802 Napoleon agrees to peace with Great Britain and signs the Treaty of Amiens. Both countries are worn out from fighting against each other for 9 years but conflicts between the two countries had been ongoing since 1340. This was the first time there was a fully declared peace between them.

The cartoon is a political cartoon or caricature of England and France embracing. France is represented by the thin military officer and Britain is represented by a portly woman. Behind them are portraits of their respective rulers - Napoleon and George III. Political cartoons of this sort first started in the napoleonic wars

First Consul for Life - 1802

- ✦ May 1802: declared First Consul for Life
- ✦ May 1804: Napoleon is proclaimed the French Emperor

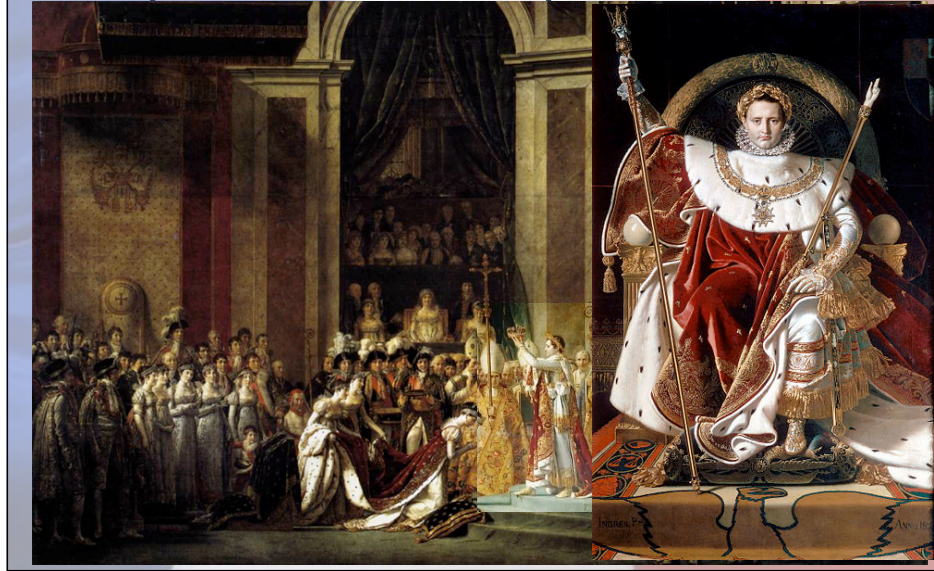


In 1802, the Senate changed Napoleon's position from First Consul, a position meant to last only 10 years to First Consul for Life. There was a plebiscite and the people of France agreed to make Napoleon Bonaparte First Consul for Life with yays outranking noes by 3.6 million to 8,000.

The country is so proud of Napoleon, that just a year and a half later, the Senate proposes Napoleon be made "emperor of the French". This proposal is also put to plebiscite in May of 1804 and passes with even higher margins of approval: 3.5 million to 2,500. Napoleon is proclaimed the French emperor.

Napoleon was certainly behind these motions of the Senate because he wanted his empire and legacy to endure. Some possible assassination plots as well as his own ego caused Napoleon to push for himself to be named emperor.

self-proclaimed Emperor - 1804



Napoleon's coronation took place in December of 1804. It was an incredibly detailed, dramatic and grand event. Napoleon was even able to convince Pope Pius to preside at the coronation in Notre Dame and bless him during the ceremony. This is truly remarkable to have the Pope leave Italy and perform a coronation .
CLICK At the coronation, Napoleon placed the crown on his own head instead of having the crown placed on his head. This really signified how he made himself emperor and it was not bestowed on him.
After being proclaimed emperor, Napoleon starts to give royal titles and kingdoms to his brothers and sisters

Britain and France ... at it again 1805

France and Spain vs England, Austria, and Russia

- ✦ Battle of Trafalgar
 - ✦ near Spain
 - ✦ October 1805
 - ✦ 33 boats vs 22 boats
 - ✦ French-Spanish fleet completely defeated



- ✦ Battle of Austerlitz
 - ✦ near Confederation of the Rhine
 - ✦ 9 hours of intense fighting

Dec 1805
Napoleon's greatest victory

Peace with Great Britain didn't last long - Britain had convinced Austria and Russia to team up with them against France and Napoleon. Napoleon's plan was to get the English navy away from England and into the south so that the English channel would be clear to attack Britain directly. France and Spain's fleets of 33 ships fought the 27 ships of the Royal Navy just off the south west coast of Spain near Cape Trafalgar.

Britain's Admiral Lord Nelson proved England's Naval superiority by giving the French and Spanish a thorough thrashing. They took out 27 of the 33 ships and didn't lose any themselves. However, Admiral Lord Nelson died in this battle. However this was little consolation to Napoleon as he would never try to go after the British navy again.

CLICK Meanwhile on land, Napoleon had far more success. He secretly marched his Grand Armee into the Confederation of the Rhine and fought Russian and Austrian forces for six weeks. The ending battle was fought at Austerlitz and would prove to be Napoleon's greatest victory. It was called the Battle of Three Emperors because all three of the head commanders were Emperors - Emperor Napoleon the I of France, Czar Alexander the I of Russia and Emperor Francis the II of Austria who interestingly would later become Napoleon's father in law.

CLICK Napoleon viewed this as his greatest victory and had the Arc de Triomphe created to honor this victory.

I want a son 1809 - 1810

- ✦ December 15, 1809: Napoleon divorces Josephine due to her inability to produce a son.
- ✦ April 2, 1810: Napoleon and Marie-Louise get married.
- ✦ son is born, named Napoleon II, the King of Rome



After more assassination plots on Napoleon's life, Napoleon becomes more concerned about having an heir to the throne. Josephine has been unable to have a child with Napoleon in 13 years even though she had children in her previous marriage. Due to Josephine's inability to produce an heir, Napoleon divorces her. It was all done with the understanding that it was to help France. In fact in her divorce statement, she says: "... I must declare that, having no hope of bearing children who would fulfill the needs of his policies and the interests of France" she is willing to give him a divorce.

Napoleon wastes no time in finding and taking a new wife. Just five months later, he chooses to marry into an established royal family. At 41 years old he chooses the 18 year old Archduchess of the Austrian empire, Marie Louise. This marriage was arranged for political reasons to strengthen the relationship with Austria as well as to find a young bride capable of producing a son.

CLICK Less than a year after their marriage, Marie-Louise produced the long-awaited heir for Napoleon. He was named Napoleon the II, King of Rome.

CLICK This is a much romanticized picture of the one year old Napoleon the II. No baby certainly sits that way, lounging on imperial robes, holding the imperial necklace and gazing off into the distance at Rome.